

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 6011

號七初月二年元統宣

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909.

五拜禮

號六廿月二英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Selling \$1,500,000 at 1/2% = \$1,500,000
Silver \$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
G. R. Lennihan, Esq.
B. Shillim, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [20]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADEDDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 1/2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,125,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [21]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (45,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tagal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per Annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.
Do. 6 " 4 " "
Do. 3 " 3 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. OHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENHSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHOWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MOKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-SHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:
For 12 months 5 1/2 per Cent.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 1/2 " "
TAKMO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Wilschroeder
Bavarian Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt a.M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
Jal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [13]

Entimations.

THE SAVOY.

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN STORE.

Regal Shoes \$10.00 per pair

Monarch Shirts \$2.25 each

Cluett Evening

Shirts From \$3.75 up

Pyjama Suits " " "

Steamer Rugs \$13.95

18, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [18]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,

Of the Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [16]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, KOFU, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	Palma Capt. G. W. Cockman	3rd Mar.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	Macdonia Capt. C. D. Bennett	About 5th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	Delta Capt. B. W. H. Snow	10th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Nore Capt. G. Phillips	10th Mar.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909.

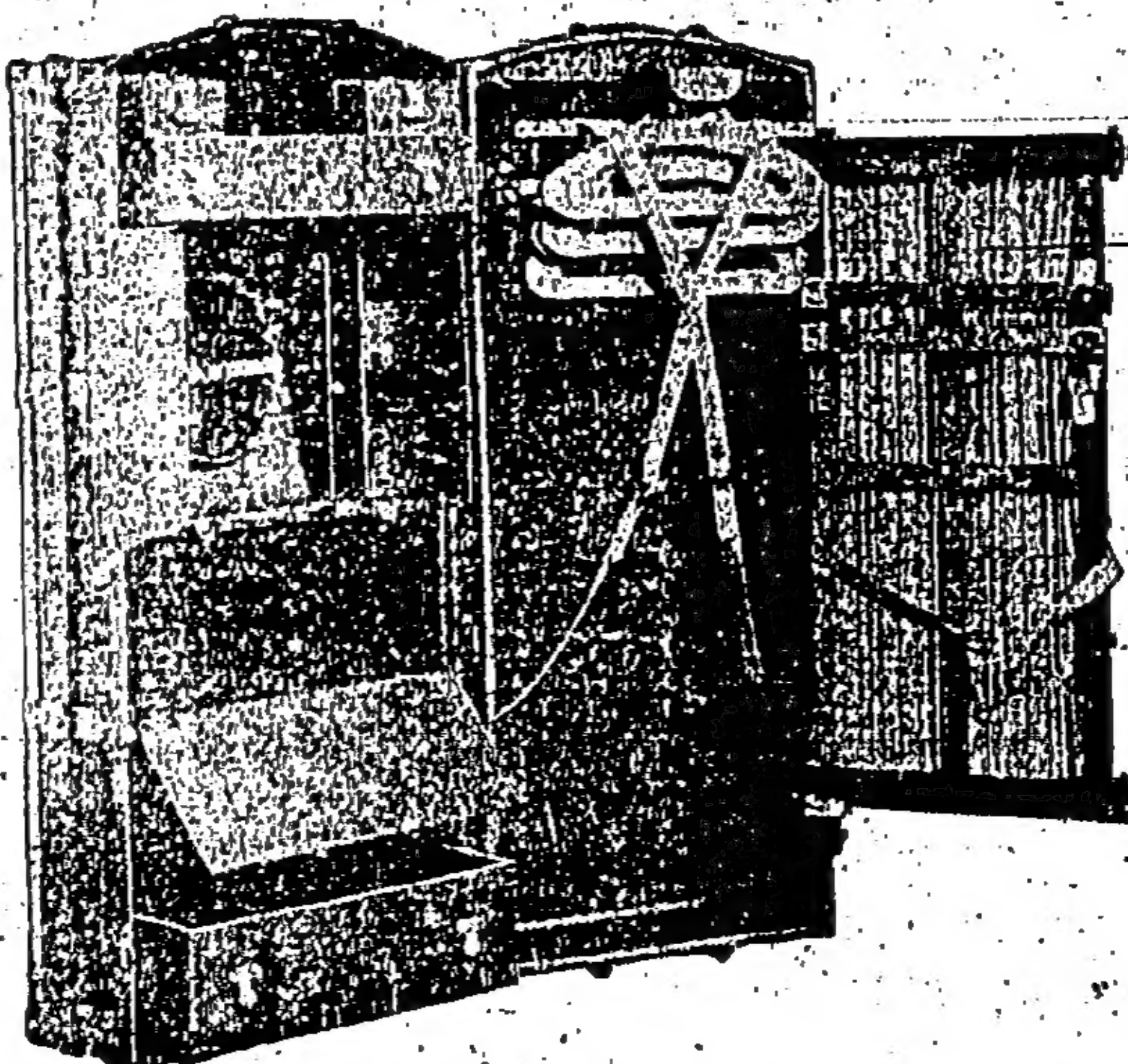
Entimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [30]

V. O. S.

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.



Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [31]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [15]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1900. [17]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,353 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON, daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,255 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

PROCESSION OF THE CROSS.

On SUNDAY, the 28th February.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 8 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the Trip. For the convenience of Kowloon Residents, the Star Ferry Company will run a special ferry launch from our Wing Lok Wharf to Kowloon leaving after arrival of the S.S. Sui An. Fare: 15 Cents.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [1]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tea and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [16]

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

"THE TOPIC OF THE TOWN."

Feed at the Carlton if you want to get an excellent Meal.

On and after 1st February next, we are prepared to cater Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner for \$45/- per month.

Outdoor catering a speciality.

For further particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1909. [15]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telephone, 170.

Telegram "Astor."

[14]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SAMARAI, SYD- NEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. H. Miesner	SATURDAY, 27th February, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud. Meyer	About SATURDAY, 27th February.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Isaki	About FRIDAY, 5th March.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About SATURDAY, 6th March, 9 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, 10th March, Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NERA	1st March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SALAZIE	Maguen	2nd March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	15th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti	16th Mar., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1900.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong (at 10 P.M.) (Sundays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents
BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1900.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1900.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.6 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

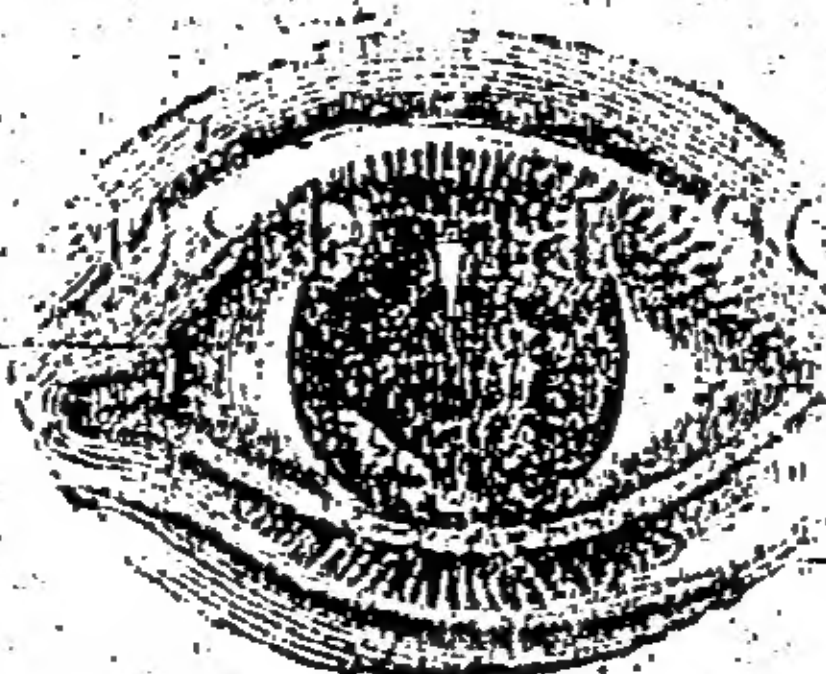
Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.



EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—free

LONDON,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Hongkong, 15th March 1900.

CALCUTTA,

59, Bechook Street

SHANGHAI,

486, Nanking Road

PHILATELIC NOVELTY
suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Pockets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,
RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND
RELIEF SCRAPES,
MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,
&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,

No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.
Extra cars at 1.15 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1900.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

FINE FRESH

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

73, 75 and 80 cents a lb.

Sold in 2 lb. pats to suit convenience of customers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom references can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1900.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Not unfrequently remarks have been made that local transactions in shares have been carried through at a rate which is not identical with that appearing in the market quotations as published. That very well may be, because owing to the absence of a regular Stock Exchange there is no certainty that every transaction can come within the cognisance of the firm of brokers supplying the quotations. So surrounded with difficulty has the subject been that more than once the management of this journal (*Singapore Free Press*) was on the point of excluding share lists altogether, rather than find itself ignorantly held responsible for variations between quotations and transactions, a matter that is no business of a newspaper. The question is one that has an interest even in places where share business is rather better to organize than it is here. "A Member of the Rangoon Stock Exchange" writes as follows on the subject of the *Rangoon Gazette*, and it is possible that what he says may merit the attention of local brokers and investors in shares. He says:—

Your correspondent under the above heading in this morning's paper appears to be under the impression that the "transactions" recorded in shares in your paper and the *Rangoon Times* as a trap to catch the unwary public. It may interest him to know that, in making up the share list, the members of the Stock Exchange are honestly endeavouring to give the public as nearly as can be ascertained the actual market price of shares. No transactions are taken notice of which are not actually put through by members themselves. One of the reasons for this is that a certain section of the guileless public are not above quoting extraordinary prices to brokers in the hope that these may be repeated and so grow into the market price. As far as care and a desire for accuracy can go every possible effort is made to avoid quoting bogus prices of any kind. "Misleading" would perhaps have done better to sign himself "Misled," unless it be that he wishes to mislead others into the same suspicious byways as he himself seems to haunt. He suggests that the report of prices does for forward delivery show when worked out an absurdly large margin, which is supposed to represent interest on money for the time between date of contract and date of delivery. Quite so, but has "Misleading" ever heard of the law of supply and demand which has quite a large influence over most markets, even the Rangoon share market; and that if a man desires to buy shares for delivery some time ahead he must pay what the cheaper seller wants, whatever interest he may seem to be paying on his money? I hold no brief on behalf of this kind of speculation, the dangers of which are obvious, but I resent as I think do all other members of the Stock Exchange the imputation that we are knowingly publishing bogus prices. Rome was not built in a day, and a system by which absolute honesty can be enforced has unfortunately not yet been hit upon in Rangoon. All I would suggest is that the Rangoon Stock Exchange is doing its best against very heavy odds to protect the public against rascality in share dealing. In conclusion I feel sure that all the other members would agree with me in welcoming your correspondent should he care to drop in some days at two o'clock when the share list is being compiled, when he could see for himself the methods employed and might perhaps offer some valuable suggestions. His one suggestion that the number of shares done in each transaction be recorded is, I fear, obviously impossible.

Intimations.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS. It is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland) opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1900.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the story of a new and important discovery, which is the result of the discovery of the active principle of the famous Chinese medicine, THERAPION, and which is now being used in the treatment of many of the most serious diseases of the human body. The discovery is of the greatest importance, and it is the result of the discovery of the active principle of the famous Chinese medicine, THERAPION, and which is now being used in the treatment of many of the most serious diseases of the human body. The discovery is of the greatest importance, and it is the result of the discovery of the active principle of the famous Chinese medicine, THERAPION, and which is now being used in the treatment of many of the most serious diseases of the human body.

THERAPION

which is a certain rank with it, it not only does not drive away the disease, but it also drives it away, and it is the result of the discovery of the active principle of the famous Chinese medicine, THERAPION, and which is now being used in the treatment of many of the most serious diseases of the human body.

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WEATHER-FORCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Teui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sai Tin Koi.
Tai Po.	

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light-Houses.

F. G. TROTT,
Director.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TOBACCONISTS & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TOBACCOS.

John Cotton's Nos. 1 & 2

Carven Mixture; Ardath

Special Mixture; Black Cat

Garick Smoking Mixture.

Phillips' Finest Smoking Mix-

ture, "Non Fur" Tobac-

co, and other well-known

brands.

CIGARETTES.

Garick Cigarettes; State Ex-

press; Quo Vadis; Craven

Mixture; Clarence Extra

Virginian; Knight Ban-

nerot; Turkish; Martin's

"Non-throat"; Three Cas-

tles (Magnums).

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909.

[28]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909.

THE MONGKOTSUI SHELTER FOR SMALL CRAFT.

Over two years have elapsed since the Government recognised and admitted the necessity of constructing an additional shelter for the numerous small craft which ply in the harbour of Hongkong and to afford them adequate means of protection against the typhoons which periodically sweep over the Colony. The question, that had to be considered in these circumstances was how could such provision be made without unduly embarrassing the already heavily-burdened finances of the Colony? At Causeway Bay, the conditions are by no means ideal as they stand at present, but there is reason to suppose that when the shelter there has been thoroughly dredged it will not fail to meet the objects for which it was intended. But Causeway Bay, from one cause or another, has lost favour on account of its distance from the usual junk anchorage. Even although the Government made a deal, which aroused considerable discussion, in the purchase of the dredger, *Canton River*, and showed that the present silted-up condition of the Bay would be remedied in the course of time, the majority of people seemed to think that Causeway Bay had lost its reputation as a result of the difficulty with which junks and other small craft succeeded in reaching it on the occasion of the storm in September 1906. The idea was submitted that there should be an additional shelter on the opposite side of the harbour and after much consultation and discussion a site at Mongkoktsui was selected. But here again the question of cost had to be taken into consideration and over that question many strong debates have taken place. The original plans have been redrafted and modified out of all recognition and the estimates as to the cost of construction have been ranged into all manner of shapes. Eventually, His Excellency the Governor laid it down that the total expenditure should not exceed \$1,500,000 and whenever this dictum was understood the engineers set to work to produce plans which would conform with the requirements of the Government as laid down by the administrative head. Mr. J. F. Boulton, of the Public Works Department, was instructed to undertake the work of framing the plans necessary for the commencement of the work, and when he had completed his work it was

decided that the opinion of Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews, the well known consulting engineers, should be obtained on the two questions, first, as to the suitability of the proposed shelter, and, second, as to the efficiency of the proposed breakwater. Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews have acquired a great name and reputation as engineering experts in the construction of docks and breakwaters, but that is not to say their views or plans have invariably proved satisfactory. It is a well-known fact that Ceylon has not found that the extended moles in the harbour of that port answer all the purposes required or that Singapore is entirely in agreement with the scheme adopted by this firm for the improved safety condition of the harbour and "roads" there. However, a reputation such as that enjoyed by the consulting engineers in question is not gained without due reason, and at all that they were required to do was to pass judgment on the proposals submitted by the local engineer Mr. Boulton, and submit minor improvements if possible, their powers were considerably curtailed. In almost all respects the opinion of Mr. Boulton was endorsed. Various modifications, or rather, we should say, additions, were made on the original scheme, mostly of so technical a character that they will appeal only to the engineer, and these involved an increase on the original estimate of \$773,000. When consulting engineers get to work in real earnest a few hundreds of thousands of dollars are a mere nothing to them, so that Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews doubtless thought themselves exceptionally considerate when they suggested the modification of the original scheme by an increase in its cost of two and three-quarter lakhs. As the engineers considered the additional works absolutely essential, it became necessary to reduce the cost of the scheme, or rather to bring it within the limit prescribed by the Governor, by curtailing the length of the breakwater, and the area of the shelter. From all that we can gather, and the optimistic statement made by Mr. Boulton it does not appear that this curtailment will affect the adequacy of the scheme. As he states in his report: "The original scheme would have enclosed a total area of 194 acres of water, and according to the standard adopted by the Consulting Engineers, 166 acres of that area would have been effectively sheltered by the breakwater and additional works. The scheme as now modified will enclose a total area of 169 acres; and according to the same standard, 140 acres of that area will be effectively sheltered. In putting forward the larger scheme originally, with the wider entrances, I stated that 166 acres would be well sheltered. With the narrower entrances, the same area would be sheltered to a much higher degree." So that after all, the reduced scheme is in fact preferable to the original one. The lesser area is "more than sufficient for the accommodation of the present number of small craft and provides a reasonable margin for a future increase in the number." There is only one other matter in this connection to which we would refer, and that reference is made, simply because to the lay mind there appears to be a contradiction in terms somewhere. In one paragraph of his report, Mr. Boulton says: "Having regard to the nature of the bottom on which the breakwater has to be constructed, and the character of the local labour and materials available, the Consulting Engineers had no doubt that a rubble mounded structure, such as I proposed, was the proper and most suitable one to adopt. It is true that during the construction of such a breakwater its unfinished parts would be liable to damage from typhoons; but this unavoidable disadvantage would be more than compensated by the economy and convenience resulting from the adoption of a form of structure largely independent of skilled labour, and for which but comparatively little special plant and appliances would be required. The section recommended would also admit of the convenient rectification of such settlements of the works as would inevitably occur during construction and for some time after completion." Does not the suggestion, that the proposed method of construction may be neutralised by the effect of typhoons while the work is in progress afford cause for some misgivings? The compensatory benefits may not be all they seem if the breakwater has to be reconstructed two or three times as the result of stormy weather. But that is a matter for the engineers. The main consideration is that a scheme which commends itself to the Consulting Engineers and will not exceed the cost laid down by the Governor as the maximum permissible has been framed and all that the Public Works Department has to do now is to forge ahead and have the shelter completed in time to afford the small craft protection against the coming of the next typhoon season.

AN UNNECESSARY REPRIMAND.

The eminent sanity of the Appeal Court in deciding that because the evidence against certain prisoners who had been convicted of murder at the last Sessions had not been translated to them and that, therefore, the jury's verdict must be quashed cannot be disputed. As the Prison Judge said in

delivering his judgment in this case: "It would clearly be a monstrous thing, if, when men were being tried for their lives, the Crown was entitled to reply that it was the duty of counsel to notice earlier what was going on, and that because he had not done so, an objection of such weight must be overruled as coming too late in the proceedings. Nor, again, is it possible to hold that the prisoners, unlettered and ignorant men, had any notion that they were consciously abandoning a right the law entitled them to claim." The Chief Justice was no less emphatic when he declared that "looking at the reason of the thing, I have no hesitation in saying that it is not merely as grave an irregularity as could well be imagined, but that it is contrary to those fundamental and elemental principles of justice for which, to use a phrase of one of the old judges, rhetorical yet pregnant with meaning, English administration, of justice is so justly famous, and which has made it respected and trusted by the people." Again the Chief Justice in dealing with this question observed that "now that the prisoner may give evidence, it is more than ever material that he should know the evidence against him in order that he may meet it, and as we do not assume the prisoner guilty until he is so found. If he does not know it, the truth may be kept back. There may be some part of the evidence for the Crown which he could easily rebut had he known it. If he does not know it he cannot do so. Thirdly, if he does not hear what the witnesses are saying, he cannot assist his counsel in cross-examining them." That is an extremely satisfactory state of affairs and should appeal to the native mind, even when that mind is corrupted by criminal tendencies. But this question of affording the prisoner every opportunity and facility to understand what is going on is no new one, as the Chief Justice very properly remarked. At the same time, his Lordship threw out some remarks which we submit were as unfair as they were uncalled for. He said: "The quashing of this conviction is regrettable in itself; it is more so from the fact that this is not the first time this question has been raised. The Attorney-General referred to the custom of this Court, which has been, he said, invariably never to translate the evidence when prisoners are represented by counsel: That it was the custom seems to be the fact, for at the first murder case I tried in this Colony I drew attention to it, and directed the evidence to be translated and I seem by referring to my notes to have done so a second time at the next Assize. I think the statement made by the late interpreter of the Court is defective in this respect, but it has been somewhat amended and explained. It is most regrettable that no note was taken by the Registrar of what I then said for the guidance of the interpreters in the future. It was undoubtedly the duty of the Registrar to have it recorded or else what falls from the bench becomes mere idle talk instead of what it is intended to be, guidance for the future. But the position taken up by the Crown—though I am glad to say the Attorney-General did not defend it—is that in murder cases, when it is essential that everything should be done to insure the fairest trial possible, the slacker custom of not interpreting is sufficient. This consideration by itself is to my mind enough to show how bad the procedure is. Now we have no brief for the Registrar or anybody else, but we do think that if the person responsible for the duties of that position should fail to understand when his Lordship is giving a definite dictum and not one of the oblique sort he should have at least some hint from the Bench to that effect. Is the Registrar to take it that the Bench is always *au grand sérieux*? Does the Chief Justice himself refrain from occasional examples of judicial humour? In that case his Lordship should be attended by a body of stenographic servitors. But in all conscience we think it was distinctly out of place to administer a reprimand—for reprimand it was—where none was called for. Otherwise the text of the judgment was admirable.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

REVOLVER GOES OFF AND KILLS A LUKONG. Patience of a frightful tragedy, in which a Chinese policeman accidentally met his death, has just come to our notice. It appears that the victim of the unfortunate occurrence—a Chinese LUKONG named Cheng Cheung, stationed at San Tin—was cleaning his revolver which afterwards proved the cause of his death. Not knowing that a single bullet was in the magazine, the man unsuspectingly went about his work as composedly as if he was only trimming a lamp. All of a sudden, and before the unfortunate policeman could realise his dangerous position, the trigger, as was to be expected, went off, wounding him above the left eye and piercing the skull. The injured man was brought over to Hongkong and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries at 7.40 a.m. this morning, all efforts to bring him round proving fruitless. It is to be hoped that the above should act as a lesson for the dead man's compatriots to handle the weapon more cautiously in future, it being a well-known fact that the majority of Chinese policemen are ignorant of the use of a revolver and the danger often with fatal results as in the present case—attend the careless handling of the deadly weapon.

Hongkong Flower Show.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

ART DISPLAYED IN TABLE DECORATIONS.

The weather was accountable for the poor attendance at the opening day of the Flower Show, held under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, this afternoon. In spite of the bad weather and the absence of cold, the exhibits in both sections were greater in variety and exhibited keener interest on the part of those who take pleasure in flower and vegetable gardening. Special mention must be made of a unique collection of the prettiest roses we have yet seen on exhibition in Hongkong. They were contributed by Mrs. Wakham from her Pokfulam garden and represented two varieties of the "Mrs. W. J. Grant" kind, and one each of "Rubens," "Killarney," "Madam Lombard," and "Exquisite." Mr. Choa Leep Chee's six pots of hyacinths, which were not for competition, attracted much admiration. Mr. Ho Kom Tong, as usual, had splendid collections represented in both the vegetable and flower sections. His flowering Chinese orchid from Canton is a rare exhibit and may be worth anything between \$100 and \$150 for the three plants. His collection of vegetables represented 25 different varieties and included every seasonable vegetable besides the cucumber which has never been known to grow in winter in Hongkong. This collection took the first prize. The same exhibitor had on show an exquisite pot of yellow acares.

The possibilities of the New Territories for vegetable farming are demonstrated by Sergt. Kerr, of Sheung Shui Police Station, who was deservedly awarded several prizes.

The table decorations showed considerable artistic merit: there were no less than nine, and the special prize presented by Mrs. Ho Tung was awarded to Miss Bryer whose table was of unique flower design. In the afternoon Mrs. May presented the prizes to the successful exhibitors.

THE PRIZE LIST. Messrs. S. T. Dunn and J. Barron acted as judges in respect of the exhibits in the vegetable groups. Messrs. W. J. Tucker and D. W. Craddock adjudicated on the merits of the flowers. The judges in respect of the private gardens were Messrs. J. Barton, Lawrence Gibbs, S. T. Dunn and H. H. J. Gompertz. A committee of ladies pronounced their award on the table decorations. Besides the gentlemen named those on the committee included Messrs. Ho Kom Tong and Choa Leep Chee.

We append the awards in detail as follows:—Plants in pots—open to all except Peak Gardens.

- 6 pots of annuals or plants raised from seed the same season.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of flowering plants other than annuals.—1. Mr. Choa Leep Chee; 2. Miss Wallace.
- 3 pots of fan palms (*Livistonia chinensis*).—1. Miss Wallace; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson bracketed second. Mr. Gresson received only the award of merit, having secured the first prize in the group of flowering and foliage plants.
- 3 pots of palm other than fan palms.—1. D. Dorabjee; 2. Mrs. Bell; Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson awarded of merit.
- 3 pots of roses.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Choa Leep Chee.
- 3 pots of freesia.—1. Mr. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.
- 3 pots of geraniums.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Choa Leep Chee.
- 3 pots of camellias.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Mr. Choa Leep Chee.
- 3 pots of dahlias.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of phlox drummondii.—Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Sir Paul Chater.
- 3 pots of carnations, and or picotees.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.
- 3 pots of dianthus, other varieties excluding carnation and picotee.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of pansies.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Sir Paul Chater.
- 3 pots of violets.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of mignonette.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mrs. Jordan.
- 3 pots of nasturtium (all varieties).—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. The Ladies' Recreation Club.
- 3 pots of nasturtium (dwarf varieties).—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of narcissus.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Choa Leep Chee.
- 3 pots of azaleas.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Sir Paul Chater.
- 3 pots ferns, excluding maiden hair ferns.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of maiden hair ferns.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Kwok Siu Lau.
- 3 pots of chrysanthemum.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.
- 3 pots of marquette (*chrysanthemum frutescens*).—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Ladies' Recreation Club.
- 3 pots of primula.—1. Mr. Choa Leep Chee; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of paeony.—No exhibits.
- 3 pots of salvia.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Sir Paul Chater.
- 3 pots of Chinese orchids.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Mrs. Ho Tung.

Plants in pots—Peak Gardens only.

- 6 pots of annuals or plants raised from seed the same season.—1. Mrs. L. Gibbs; 2. Mrs. Hinds.
- 3 pots of flowering plants, other than annuals.—1. Mrs. Hinds; 2. Mr. J. Barton.
- 3 pots of geraniums.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. Mr. H. E. Tomkins.
- 3 pots of dahlias.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.
- Only one exhibit.
- 3 pots of verbena.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. Mrs. Hinds.

- 3 pots of mignonette.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. Mrs. Henry Blad.
- 3 pots of nasturtium.—1. Mrs. L. Gibbs; 2. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.
- 3 pots of freesia.—1. Mrs. Hinds; 2. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.
- 3 pots of narcissus taretta, tall.—1. Mr. J. Barton; 2. Mrs. Jones Hughes.
- 3 pots of heliotrope.—1. Mrs. Pollock; 2. Mr. H. E. Tomkins.
- 3 pots of ferns, distinct varieties.—1. Hon. Basil R. H. Taylor. Only one exhibit.
- 3 pots of fan palms (*Livistonia chinensis*).—1. Mrs. L. Gibbs; 2. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.
- 3 pots of palms other than fan palms.—No exhibit.

Vegetables, &c.—Open to all except Peak gardens and Chinese market gardeners.

Collection of vegetables (not less than 6 varieties). These were staged in a box not larger than 4 ft. x 4 ft. x 3 inches deep. Note.—The winner of the first prize in class 43 was ineligible as a prize-winner in any of the classes 43-57 inclusive.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

4 Heads of celery.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

4 Cauliflowers or broccoli.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit award); 2. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. D. Dorabjee.

4 Cabbages.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit award); 2. Sir Paul Chater and Mrs. Rodger.

6 Lettuces.—1. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

2 Vegetable marrow.—None of the awards were good enough for the first prize; 2. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.

6 Beets.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit) and Sergt. Kerr.

6 Carrots.—1. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

6 Turnips.—1. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2. Mrs. Rodger.

12 Onions.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. No second prize.

12 Tomatoes.—1. Sergt. Kerr; 2. Mrs. Rodger.

12 Potatoes.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit award); 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee and Sergt. Kerr.

25 Radishes.—1. Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Sir Paul Chater.

25 Brussels sprouts.—1. Mrs. Rodger; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

25 pots of peas.—1. Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2. Mrs. Rodger.

25 pots of French beans.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit award) and Mr. D. Dorabjee.

2 Melons.—No prize. Exhibits too old.

4 Cucumbers.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Dish of strawberries, not less than 20 fruits.—1. Mr. D. Dorabjee and Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Vegetables, &c.—Peak gardens only.

Collection of vegetables, not less than 6 varieties. (These were staged in a box not larger than 4 ft. by 4 ft. and 3 inches deep. The winner of the first prize in Class 51 became ineligible as a prize-winner in any of the classes 61-74 inclusive.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. Mrs. Griffin.

4 Heads of celery.—1. Mr. A. B. House; 2. Mrs. E. Jones Hughes.

4 Cauliflowers or broccoli.—1. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley; 2. Mrs. Hinds.

4 Cabbages.—1. Mrs. Waite; 2. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.

6 Lettuces.—1. Mrs. Fisher; 2. Mrs. E. Jones Hughes.

6 Beets.—1. Mrs. E. Jones Hughes; 2. Mrs. Griffin.

6 Carrots.—1. Mr. A. B. House; 2. Mrs. Hinds.

6 Turnips.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland (merit award); 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Mrs. Griffin.

6 Onions.—No exhibit.

12 Tomatoes.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland. Only one exhibit.

25 Radishes.—1. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; 2. Hon. Basil R. H. Taylor.

25 pots of peas.—1. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; 2. Mrs. Hinds.

25 pots of French beans.—1. Mrs. Hinds; 2. Mrs. Fisher.

2 Vegetable marrow.—1. Mr. H. E. Tomkins; 2. Mr. J. Barton.

Dish of strawberries, not less than 20 fruits.—No exhibit.

Cut flowers, open to all except Chinese market gardeners.

Classes 76-79 staged in regulation stands.

18 bunches of cut flowers were shown in 3 regulation stands of 6 bunches each, not less than 6 varieties in all, not less than 2 varieties were exhibited in the same stand.—1. Mr. Choa Leep Chee; 2. Mrs. Wakham.

6 Roses.—1. Mrs. Wakham; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

12 Carnations, and or picotees.—1. Sir Paul Chater; no second prize awarded.

12 Pansies.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Choa Leep Chee.

4 Button hole bouquets, 2 ladies' and 2 gentlemen's, in glasses or vases.—1. Mrs. A. Nicholson; 2. Mr. A. Nicholson.

1 Hand bouquet in vase.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mrs. A. Nicholson.

Bouquet of wild flowers for children not exceeding 15 years of age.—1. Miss May Robinson; 2. The Misses May; 3. Master Basil Taylor.

Cut Flowers—Peak Gardens only.

Classes 81-85, were staged in regulation stands.

6 bunches of cut flowers, distinct varieties.—1. Mrs. Turner; 2. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

6 bunches nasturtium, not less than 4 distinct colours.—1. Mrs. Turner; 2. Mr. L. Gibbs.

12 pansies.—1. Mrs. Turner; 2. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

1 bunch violets.—Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. The Misses May.

General Exhibits.—Open to all.

Group of flowering and foliage plants, space limited to 12 feet by 10 feet. The winner of the first prize in Class 87 was ineligible as a prize-winner in any of the classes 91-100.

- Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2. Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3. Sir Paul Chater.
- Best arrangement of cut flowers and foliage, according to the rules of Japanese art.—No exhibit.
- Best kept private garden at the Peak.—Mrs. L. Gibbs.
- Best kept private garden at Kowloon.—Mr. A. Nicholson.
- Best kept private garden at Hongkong exclusive of the Peak.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung.
- Best table decoration. (First day only).—1. Miss Bryer; 2. Mrs. Bessie.
- One stump or rockwork.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- Two figure plants.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Sir Paul Chater.
- Collection of fruit, native or foreign, not less than 6 varieties, in a box not larger than 4 ft. x 3 ft. and 3 inches deep.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, was held at the Hotel this afternoon, at which resolutions were submitted for effecting the increase of the capital of the Company to one million dollars. Mr. W. Hutton Potts occupied the chair and the others present were Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, directors; Mr. C. Mooney, secretary; Messrs. A. F. Davies, P. C. Potts, W. E. Clarke, F. Maitland, J. Arnold, E. D. Haskell, She. Po Sham, Fung Tat Hing and Lai Chan.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—As indicated by the Chairman at our meeting on 12th September last, the time has now arrived when we find it necessary to call up fresh capital to meet the expense of the new south block. We have deferred this issue as long as possible and as you will have seen from the advertisement appearing in the daily papers, there will be an issue of 8,000 new shares of \$50 each, that is, at par; the first call of \$15 will be payable on 1st May next, ranking for dividend from that date. Due notice will be sent to each shareholder of the number of shares to which he is entitled. The balance of the capital will probably be required in about six months later. The estimated cost of the new block is \$350,000. The iron framework has arrived and is being erected; the date for the completion of this part of the work is 27th May, while the whole building is due to be finished fifteen months later or say August next year. I beg to propose the adoption of the following resolutions:—

"That the capital of the Company be increased to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 8,000 additional shares of \$50 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing shares in the Company."

"That the said 8,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at par to all members of the Company registered as shareholders on the First day of March 1909 in the proportion of two new shares for every three original shares held by them and upon the footing that fifty per cent of the full amount of each new share taken up shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company."

Mr. Mahland seconded. The motion was unanimously adopted. The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

CHESS MATCH.

THE HONGKONG CHESS CLUB V. THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday last, at 5.15 p.m., a match of seven-a-side, one game to decide, was played between the members of the Hongkong Chess Club and the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the premises of the latter at Alexander Buildings.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. George Percy were the Captains of the respective sides and arranged the pairing of the players against one another.

The Hongkong Chess Club lost the toss, and consequently the players for that Club played Black at boards 1, 3, 5 and 7.

The following Table shows the scoring at the individual Boards:—

The Hongkong Chess Club.		Y.M.C.A.	
Board 1, The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.	—Mr. P. J. Penny	Board 1, Mr. J. D. Gillingham	—Mr. J. R. Wood
Board 2, Mr. M. J. Dunnington	—Mr. J. R. Wood	Board 2, Mr. F. A. Rosario	—Mr. G. Elroy
Board 3, Mr. F. A. Rosario	—Mr. G. Elroy	Board 3, Mr. J. B. Basso	—Mr. A. L. Naim
Board 4, Mr. J. B. Basso	—Mr. A. L. Naim	Board 4, Mr. D. E. Carvalho	—Mr. E. A. Forster
Board 5, Mr. D. E. Carvalho	—Mr. E. A. Forster	Board 5, Mr. A. Silva-Neto	—Mr. L. L. Dutton
Board 6, Mr. A. Silva-Neto	—Mr. L. L. Dutton	Board 6, Mr. V. B. Souza	—Mr. T. Fuller
Board 7, Mr. V. B. Souza	—Mr. T. Fuller		

The Match, therefore, resulted in a win for the Chess Club by 5 games to 2.

CRICKET.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	
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AN EVENING WITH LONG-FELLOW.

MR. WILDER'S DELINEATION OF THE POET.

At the meeting of the Union Church Literary Society last evening, Mr. Wilder spoke of the place of poetry in life, most of us reading it mainly in childhood and youth. Longfellow's nature was gentle and kindly and he was in touch with child life to the end. Perhaps no poet is more familiar through his verses, many of them set to music; while his more ambitious poems as "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline" and "Miles Standish" crystallized the early lore of New England and approach the dignity of epics. Longfellow was a poet of daily life and thought, as was Burns and Whittier, yet a man of the finest culture; indeed he sometimes smacks of the library. His portraits are *de luxe*, yet not beyond reach of the average man. He has no gamut of life and passion; rather he gave out peace, beauty and hope. He was a college professor by occupation; literature was his one calling. His wife was blameless, serene, and lofty; his verses are like himself. He was not a lyric poet; he does not touch infinite heights of poetic suggestion as does Shelley and Tennyson; the marvel is that so prosperous and serene a life could be so popular verse. Yet the fact remains that he vies with Whittier in this, though the crusader and man of deep feelings better enjoys the Quaker's grapple with problems, spiritual and civic.

From college days the American Indian interested Longfellow; he forecast that the forest was rich in material for national literature and by "Hiawatha" and Cooper's Tales, "Poor Lo" came to his own. Longfellow entertained Indian chiefs in his home; after his death the great poem was enacted on Lake Huron by redmen. It would be difficult to find a hero among the older Indians of 30-day, so effectively have the virtues of civilization and dependence undermined them, though governmental education of the young has preserved some, who, however, find it difficult to achieve a destiny. Yet there is no question that among the originals at the Puritans found them there was dignity and charm of character of a kind nowhere else to be found save among these browned people of the forest and prairie. "Evangeline" is regarded as the poet's best work, an Arcadian picture of great beauty.

As to American appreciation: Of the 39 notable on whom a majority of the 100 judges agreed for the "Hall of Fame" on the Hudson, Longfellow ranked tenth, only Emerson of literary men receiving more votes. Irving and Hawthorne were the two other literary men agreed on by a majority.

Longfellow was of Yorkshire origin; his ancestors on both sides for a number of generations were of families of dominance in the simple society of early New England, a number of the men being Harvard-bred. He was devoid of jealousy in his relations to other poets; he was all frankness and sincerity; his pupils had reverence for him; he won little note as a conversationalist and made no speeches; he gave himself freely by his friends, report that he lived in a "charmed circle" into which no one broke. His brother has written a two-volume life of the poet; and Mr. Higginson, now in the eighties—the last of the Plutarch men who decorated Cambridge's intellectual life—contributed the biography in the "American Men of Letters" series.

Mr. J. C. Joughin, of the Naval Yard, was in the chair.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN IN HONGKONG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th February.

Admiral Li Chun proceeded to Hongkong yesterday on official matters.

MILITARY TRAINING DEPARTMENT.
The proctor of the Canton Military Training Department, Liang Tun Cheek, brother of H. E. Liang Tun Yin, left here yesterday for the North.

THE CITY OF KWELIN.

For some time past it has been the intention of the Central Government that the provincial city of Kwelin in the Kwangsi province should be removed to Nanning, so far the proposed removal has not been effected. The Kwangsi Governor, H. E. Cheung Ming Ki, is reported, will shortly proceed to Nanning where H. E. will reside for six months, and in future, H. E. Cheung will stay six months in Kwelin and six months in Nanning every year.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.
Telegraph communication is now available from Canton to the Heungshan district, and the Imperial Telegraph Administration has advertised to inform the public to this effect.

A NEW TRADE MART.

Arrangements have been made to introduce a police system into the newly-opened trade mart of Kung Yick Pau in Sunning district.

HOSPITAL FOR POLICE FORCE.

The Police authorities have erected a hospital near the Fes Loi monastery inside the city, in connection with the Police Force.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Viceroy has received instructions from Peking to submit a return of opium smokers in each of the districts of the Kwangtung province together with the amount of opium sold in each during last year. Those officials who have been able to effect a 30% reduction or more as a result of their efforts in the suppression of the opium evil in the districts under their respective jurisdictions will be recommended for reward and those who have failed to do so will be punished.

CHINA'S ARMY.

Commander Cheung Wai Chi of the Ministry of War will shortly be delegated to Canton to make an investigation into the newly-organized army in the Kwangtung province.

INFORMATION was received by the Manila government on the 19th inst. that Captain Farwell, formerly in the light-house and coast-guard service, and later with a shipping firm of Hongkong, who left Manila on the last trip of the *Seydlitz* in very poor health, died on the transport between Honolulu and San Francisco. The body was taken to San Francisco where the funeral was held. Mrs. Farwell, who was at one time in the public library, has gone to San Francisco.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Happy faces, happy smiles and happy surroundings marked the occasion of the presentation of prizes at the Kowloon British School today. It was a red-letter day for the pupils. H. E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, who had consented to present the prizes, arrived punctually at eleven o'clock, accompanied by Miss Henniker and his A.D.C. The gubernatorial party was received by the Headmaster, Mr. James, and Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, and escorted to the platform, amidst the singing of the National Anthem.

THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT.
When the strains of the anthem had died out, the Headmaster read his report as follows:—

Your Excellency, as this is the first occasion on which you have honoured us with your presence it has occurred to me that you might be interested in a short summary of the history of the school from its foundation. The school buildings were presented to the Colony by Mr. Ho Tong and the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Henry Blake on July 10, 1900. The school was formally opened by His Excellency Sir William Gascoigne on April 19, 1902. The school commenced its actual work on May 5, 1902, with thirty-three European pupils of both sexes; it had been decided that only pupils of European parentage on both sides were to be admitted. Accommodation had been provided for a maximum of 80 pupils and when this maximum was reached two years later the Government opened a similar school—the Victoria School—on the Hongkong side. This naturally reduced our numbers and we have never again reached our maximum. As a matter of fact the last years which unfortunately set in, and which meant that firms were reducing the number of European officials, decreased our numbers still more, until in last September we had sunk as low as 39. Our numbers at present are again up to 70—an increase of about 80 per cent in the course of four months. I here venture to express a hope that these figures constitute a sort of barometric indication that trade is improving and the Colony has already entered on a new era of solid prosperity. The late Governor, after an exhaustive inspection of the school, was good enough to make an entry in the log book—it was not on the occasion of a prize distribution—and to say that he highly approved of what has always been the school ideal—to train the girls and boys in the way best calculated to make them behave as ladies and gentlemen. The curriculum of subjects has been frequently altered as the result of experience and changed conditions. It has remained fixed for the last two years, the present Inspector of Schools being reported to have said that he had no further fault to find with it. I do not consider that the average pupil at this school—we have of course had some brilliant exceptions—is as far advanced as the average pupil of the same age in a school at Home. I give what I consider to be the reasons for this. 1. The non-continuity of study. The length of a school generation here is about two and a half years. Pupils join and leave during any and all months of the year. In 1908, 81 pupils attended, the greatest number present in any one day being 60 and the average number 45. 2. The difference in age. Pupils are admitted to this school at ages varying from 7 to 17 years. This means that every teacher has to take at least two classes simultaneously.

3. Sickness. Pupils are kept at home by anxious parents more often than they would be in England. 4. Climate. In the summer the heat of the sun, typhoons and hurricanes of typhoons interfere, sadly with the regularity of the attendance. 5. It seems rather unimportant to mention the fifth reason—the number of birthdays. I have not yet detected any pupil in the possession of more than one birthday in any one year, but at one time there was keen competition in attending a record number of birthday parties and in taking a record number of school days to recover from the effects of the good things consumed. This state of things was so bad one year that the Inspector of Schools dwelt strongly on it in his report and, as showing the interest of the Imperial Government in one of the least of Hongkong institutions, the Secretary of State wrote asking the Governor to use his personal influence to improve the regularity of the attendance at Kowloon School. I am glad to be able to say that the complaint on this score has been of late years, almost, but not quite, reduced to a minimum. This school was the first in Hongkong to celebrate Empire Day. We have loyally observed it ever since and have appreciated the honour conferred upon the school in past years in being invited to be the guests of His Majesty's Representative on that day. In the course of seven years 259 pupils have passed through the school. During that time there has been no serious accident among the pupils or any fatal illness while resident in the Colony. The latter fact speaks well for the healthiness of Hongkong. For many years I have applied to the Government for a playground but was always met with a regretful refusal, as the cost was prohibitive. In the course of the last few weeks I am glad to have been able to state that through the persistence of the Inspector of Schools and the kindness of the Viceroy of St. Andrew's Church, the playground has become an accomplished fact. I shall bring my summary to a close by giving a list of our benefactors. In the course of its existence the school has received gifts from Mrs. C. W. Dixon, H. E. Sir William Gascoigne, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Mr. W. C. Jack, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Kewitch, and the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving. For the wherewithal to provide prizes year after year we have relied on the generosity of those long-suffering gentlemen, the Hon. Mr. Gresson, Messrs. R. Shewan, J. R. M. Smith and the Kowloon Dock Co. (Applause). "We now walk with fear and trembling the Inspector of Schools' report of the year's work."

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.
The Inspector of Schools, before reading his report, which we present below, made a few remarks about the attendance of the school this year and in previous years, and said that there was only one scholar attending the school from across the water—and that from the Peak. He added that as the school was put to great expense, the average expense per head amounting to \$400, it behooved the British people of Hongkong to take an advantage of the school. The report is as follows:—

Staff.—Mr. James, M.A., Headmaster; Mrs. Main, Headmistress, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Rodger.

Discipline and Organization.—Very good. Pupils should be made to stand up straight when answering questions addressed to them. They are inclined to lean over the desks. Punctuality in attendance should be insisted on and parents should be requested to co-operate to this end. There are 6 forms and in addition an infant school.

Sanitation.—Very satisfactory. Apparatus.—Very satisfactory. Reading.—Good throughout the school. Handwriting.—Very neat.

Composition.—Good. Very good in forms V and VI where the essays were longer and the subject matter was more fully treated than last year.

Diction.—Good. Grammar.—Good. Analysis is rather an advanced subject for Form II.

Geography.—Good, except in Form III, which was weak. History.—Good in Form IV, very good in V and VI. The pupils were very neatly written but the English of some of them might have been better.

Arithmetic.—Good in the lower forms, very good in forms IV, V and VI. The papers were very neat and the full working of the sum was shown.

French.—This is a strong subject. Conversation, Grammar, translation from and into French, reading, dictation and composition are taught. The results of the year's work are highly satisfactory. The pronunciation of the pupils is distinctly good.

Drawing and painting.—Very good. Recitation.—Very good. Hygiene.—The pupils who took the Advanced Course did badly at the Annual examination. More attention will have to be paid to this subject in the new year.

General Knowledge.—Lessons on general subjects are now given to all classes. The results have so far been very satisfactory.

Infant School.—This division has done satisfactory work throughout the year. The children read well and distinctly and are well up in the elements of arithmetic and spelling. The discipline is very good. Children should always hold their books in both hands when reading and not lay them on the desk.

PRIZE LIST.
The prize list is as follows:—

Lower School.—Class II:—
1st Form prize—Christina Witke.
2nd Form prize—James Ramsay.
1st Bible prize—Charlie Stewart.
General improvement—Harry Langley.

Class I:—
1st Reading and sewing prize—Gracie Douglas.
1st Recitation and arithmetic—Elinore Robertson.

Class B:—
1st Reading and spelling prize—Saidie Main.
1st Arithmetic and reading prize—Beatrice Baker.

Infants.—Class II:—
1st Reading prize—Clyde Kynock.
1st Writing prize—Dora Richardson.
1st Arithmetic prize—Victor Ramsey.
Reading prize—Dorothy Rasmussen.

Class I:—
1st Reading prize—Jack Hand.
1st Writing prize—Cuthbert Douglas.
A. B. C. prize—Maggie Ramsey.
A. B. C. prize—Katie Outerbridge.
Nan Rodger—English, French.
Annie Robson—Arithmetic, Geography.
Iona Taylor—Mathematics, Scripture.
Joan Rodger—Geography, French.
Margery Rodger—History.

Dorothy Rodger—Geography, History.
Sonia Douglas—Arithmetic.
Ethel Packham—Needlework.
Olive Baker—Arithmetic.
Margaret Witke, History.

Form Prize—Eva Packham.
Scripture—H. Stewart.
Arithmetic—Eva Packham.
English—H. Langley.
Needlework—Eva Packham.

Form Prize—R. Langley.
Arithmetic—R. Langley.
English—R. Langley.
Scripture—Kenneth Robertson.
Needlework—R. Langley.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.
H. E. said that he heard, with great interest, the Headmaster's report of the origin and history of the school, and he was glad that the average attendance had increased since September, and trusted that it may exceed that of the last two years. He realized the difficulty under which the system of education was being conducted in the Kowloon British School—that was to say the difference in the ages of the pupils, the climate, typhoons and the short residence of parents in Hongkong. For his own part, he thought that rapid strides would be made as soon as the Railway was started. The fate of Kowloon was assured. He was glad to be able to congratulate the school that they had been able to procure a playground, through the kindness of the Church Body. Since he had come to the Colony, he had given great attention to that question, but the configuration of the ground made it impossible for any allotment to be made. The Inspector of Schools had stated that he was disappointed that not much patronage was given to the school by British parents. He (the Governor) was also disappointed. The fees, he said, were low. The average cost per head was \$15. Every facility was given to British parents for their children's education, and he would like to see that appreciated by British residents in Hongkong. Continuing, His Excellency said that parents should use their efforts to see that their children went to school punctually every day, and not to take too many unauthorised holidays or excuses of birthdays, and so forth. The Inspector of Schools' report was highly satisfactory and there was not one subject that he had not given unstinted praise. He congratulated the Headmaster and Mrs. Main, the latter having taken charge of the school during the Headmaster's absence on leave, and said they should be proud of their achievements. Regarding Empire Day, H. E. observed that it should be celebrated all over the Empire and that every child should be taught the reason for such celebrations. Last year, there was a walking picnic for the school children and he hoped it will be the same this year, unless he could be told of some other mode of pleasure. He wished that some instruction on the matter of Empire Day should be given, so that the children may be able to understand its meaning. A week or a fortnight should be put aside for that subject. He did not mean that geography should be put aside for the Empire, but there were the duties of citizenship, of loyalty and of patriotism, which should animate every citizen of this Empire. If they concurred with him on the subject, he should be delighted to give a special prize next year. (Applause). The Headmaster said that when the school was founded special ideas were to train the character of the pupils—that they should be brought up as ladies and gentlemen. That was the root of the Empire. Concluding, His Excellency hoped that the unsuccessful scholars this year would be more successful next year.

With these concluding remarks, His Excellency presented the prizes, after which he was presented with a bouquet by one of the pupils and the ceremony concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

A SHADOWLAND OPIUM CONFERENCE.
"O munda vivat veritas!" Cicero.
"We tell the Truth in Shadowland." Anon.

VII.
Minutes of a meeting held at the Celebrities' Club, Spookland, Shadowland, on Saturday, February 6, 1909.

Present, H. M. Tao Kuang in the Chair, and a large number of the Illuminati, amongst whom were Lord Byron, Dr. Johnson, Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, Abraham Lincoln, and Drs. Hobson, Medhurst, and Dudgeon of China Missions.

H. M. Tao Kuang—I am sure it was with much pleasure that we all heard the confident assurance of H. E. Li at our last meeting, when he told us that at least the abuse of opium would by-and-by be stopped in China. But conversation with many who were foreigners in the Terra Obscura has convinced me that there may be some danger to us from other drugs as used in other lands. I shall be glad to be informed how these drugs compare in effect with opium.

De Quincey—Perhaps my experience may be of interest to your Majesty. I speak from personal knowledge. With us in England the chief danger is from alcohol, that enemy which, as Shakespeare says, men put into their mouths to steal away their brains. By it self-command is always lost, more or less; the tongue becomes unmanageable, the eyes see double, the hand slips away, the legs are unsteady. Alcohol rapidly produces its maximum of pleasure but is unable to sustain it, though glass after glass is emptied in the effort. Opium acts differently. It is a narcotic as well as a stimulant, and its pleasurable effects may last for eight hours or more.

Lord Byron.—De Quincey is telling us of what happens amongst the Don Juans of what used to be termed polite society, when the three-bottle men, after seeing the rest of the company snugly under the table, finally succumbed themselves, and were logged off, like prize pigs by their serving men.

Dr. Johnson.—True, Sir. But it was not all drinks that acted so. There was your claret, for example, only fit for boys. Port was the drink for men, and those who aspired to be heroes drank brandy. Brandy will do sooner for a man what drinking can do for him. But (cogitatively) perhaps fruitless come too quick by brandy.

Father Mathew.—"Fruition" is an expressive word, Doctor. Let me give you an example of its comprehensive use. An Anti-Alcohol Congress was held at Stockholm not so long since. During the course of its meetings papers were read and discussions held on all those points—the medical value of alcohol, its influence in sexual life, its nutritive value, its crime production, its hereditary effects, its tendency to produce accidents, its special action on soldiers, results on longevity, on literature, art, society, and so on.

Dr. Johnson.—Well, and what then?

Father Mathew.—Then it was discovered to be the opinion of the very able men there collected from all lands that the value of alcohol in medicine is strictly limited, that other drugs are safer and more reliable, that alcoholic parents produce degenerate offspring, that the nutritive value of alcohol is not proved, that crime and pauperism are its direct results, that in order to limit accidents as much as possible, many railway companies employ abstainers only, that man's value as a fighting machine rapidly deteriorates by the use of stimulants, and that teetotalism can secure better terms from insurance companies than even moderate drinkers.

Dr. Johnson.—A very pretty list.

Father Mathew.—Now let me turn to the other side of the world, for the drink question interests me wherever I am. The National Prison Association meeting at Hartford, Conn., recently protested against the "wasteful, expensive, burden of the drunkard." Seventy-five per cent is said to be his contribution to the prison population. With your gracious permission, I will use the words of one yet among the Opium Judges, Werner,

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and he would like to see that appreciated by British residents in Hongkong. Continuing, His Excellency said that parents should use their efforts to see that their children went to school punctually every day, and not to take too many unauthorised holidays or excuses of birthdays, and so forth. The Inspector of Schools' report was highly satisfactory and there was not one subject that he had not given unstinted praise. He congratulated the Headmaster and Mrs. Main, the latter having taken charge of the school during the Headmaster's absence on leave, and said they should be proud of their achievements. Regarding Empire Day, H. E. observed that it should be celebrated all over the Empire and that every child should be taught the reason for such celebrations. Last year, there was a walking picnic for the school children and he hoped it will be the same this year, unless he could be told of some other mode of pleasure. He wished that some instruction on the matter of Empire Day should be given, so that the children may be able to understand its meaning. A week or a fortnight should be put aside for that subject. He did not mean that geography should be put aside for the Empire, but there were the duties of citizenship, of loyalty and of patriotism, which should animate every citizen of this Empire. If they concurred with him on the subject, he should be delighted to give a special prize next year. (Applause). The Headmaster said that when the school was founded special ideas were to train the character of the pupils—that they should be brought up as ladies and gentlemen. That was the root of the Empire. Concluding, His Excellency hoped that the unsuccessful scholars this year would be more successful next year.

With these concluding remarks, His Excellency presented the prizes, after which he was presented with a bouquet by one of the pupils and the ceremony concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

A SHADOWLAND OPIUM CONFERENCE.
"O munda vivat veritas!" Cicero.
"We tell the Truth in Shadowland." Anon.

VII.
Minutes of a meeting held at the Celebrities' Club, Spookland, Shadowland, on Saturday, February 6, 1909.

Present, H. M. Tao Kuang in the Chair, and a large number of the Illuminati, amongst whom were Lord Byron, Dr. Johnson, Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, Abraham Lincoln, and Drs. Hobson, Medhurst, and Dudgeon of China Missions.

H. M. Tao Kuang—I am sure it was with much pleasure that we all heard the confident assurance of H. E. Li at our last meeting, when he told us that at least the abuse of opium would by-and-by be stopped in China. But conversation with many who were foreigners in the Terra Obscura has convinced me that there may be some danger to us from other drugs as used in other lands. I shall be glad to be informed how these drugs compare in effect with opium.

De Quincey—Perhaps my experience may be of interest to your Majesty. I speak from personal knowledge. With us in England the chief danger is from alcohol, that enemy which, as Shakespeare says, men put into their mouths to steal away their brains. By it self-command is always lost, more or less; the tongue becomes unmanageable, the eyes see double, the hand slips away, the legs are unsteady. Alcohol rapidly produces its maximum of pleasure but is unable to sustain it, though glass after glass is emptied in the effort. Opium acts differently. It is a narcotic as well as a stimulant, and its pleasurable effects may last for eight hours or more.

Lord Byron.—De Quincey is telling us of what happens amongst the Don Juans of what used to be termed polite society, when the three-bottle men, after seeing the rest of the company snugly under the table, finally succumbed themselves, and were logged off, like prize pigs by their serving men.

Dr. Johnson.—True, Sir. But it was not all drinks that acted so. There was your claret, for example, only fit for boys. Port was the drink for men, and those who aspired to be heroes drank brandy. Brandy will do sooner for a man what drinking can do for him. But (cogitatively) perhaps fruitless come too quick by brandy.

Father Mathew.—"Fruition" is an expressive word, Doctor. Let me give you an example of its comprehensive use. An Anti-Alcohol Congress was held at Stockholm not so long since. During the course of its meetings papers were read and discussions held on all those points—the medical value of alcohol, its influence in sexual life, its nutritive value, its crime production, its hereditary effects, its tendency to produce accidents, its special action on soldiers, results on longevity, on literature, art, society, and so on.

Dr. Johnson.—Well, and what then?

Father Mathew.—Then it was discovered to be the opinion of the very able men there collected from all lands that the value of alcohol in medicine is strictly limited, that other drugs are safer and more reliable, that alcoholic parents produce degenerate offspring, that the nutritive value of alcohol is not proved, that crime and pauperism are its direct results, that in order to limit accidents as much as possible, many railway companies employ abstainers only, that man's value as a fighting machine rapidly deteriorates by the use of stimulants, and that teetotalism can secure better terms from insurance companies than even moderate drinkers.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,000,234	{Final of 22 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = 22 1/8 = 24 1/8}	5 1/2 %
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£0	£4,000 \$150,000	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907	5 1/2 %
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$111,990 \$150,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 309,747 Tls. 118,277 \$3,000,000	Tls. 160,510	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$302,478 \$19,695 \$27,649	\$2,500,011	{Final of 5/- making 35/- for 1906 and interim of 5/- for 1907}	5 1/2 %
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$85,157 \$1,000,000	\$591,768	\$12 and bonus 5/- for 1906	8 1/2 %
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$172,432	\$5 and bonus 2/- for 1906	7 1/2 %
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$228,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$204,687 \$204,687	\$1,015	\$1 for 1906	5 1/2 %
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1908	7 1/2 %
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$18	\$18	\$507,100 79,423 2,344	\$20,279	Final of 5/- making 32/- for 1908	8 1/2 %
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000 \$240,000	£13,715	{6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 = 11 1/8 = 12 1/8}	5 1/2 %
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 4,510	Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£10,000 \$49,281	£68,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	5 1/2 %
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$98	{1/- for year ending 30.4.1908 \$0.50}	4 1/2 %
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 18,000 Tls. 41,479 Tls. 7,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 12,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$279,471	18 for year ending 31.12.06	5 1/2 %
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,132	13 for 1897	5 1/2 %
Persia Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	18.50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.03	5 1/2 %
MIXING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,269	£11,556	{Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.10.08}	7 %
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	5 1/2 %
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$53,601	\$5,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	5 1/2 %
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,556	Final of 5/- making 32/- for 1907	7 1/2 %
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$38,728	Final of 5/- making 32/- for 1908	9 %
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,741	{Interim of Tls. 24 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908}	6 1/2 %
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,526	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	5 1/2 %
Astor House Land Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	Dr. \$4,420	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	5 1/2 %
Central Hotels, Limited	50,121	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	19,178	\$1.50 for 1906	5 1/2 %
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$608,975	\$14,639	Interim of 3/- for account 1908	7 %
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	26,475	Final of 5/- making 32/- for 1908	7 1/2 %
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,278	5,186	6/- cents for 1908	7 %
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$270	5/- for 1908	5 %
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,235,045	Tls. 142,404	{Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908}	7 %
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	1,958	Final of 5/- making 32/- for 1908	9 %
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	8,850	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.08 (8 %)	5 1/2 %
Leong-kun-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 6,208	Tls. 8 for 1906	5 1/2 %
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 300	Tls. 300	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 10,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	5 1/2 %
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500	£648	110/- per share of 1907 = \$1.037	10 %
China-British Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000	Nil.	\$1.20 of 1907	10 1/2 %
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.08	5 1/2 %
Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	none	33,407	80 cents for 1908	5 1/2 %
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	5,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$8,000	548	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2 %
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$251	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$180,000	18,957	\$2 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	Interim of 5/- for account 1908	8 1/2 %
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$120,000	\$4,578	Interim of 5/- for account 1908	7 1/2 %
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$8,191	{4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date 80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on 5/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08}	6 1/2 %
Messerschmitt & Co., Ltd.	25,000	£100	£100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 17,127	80 cents on 5/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 1/2 %
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 37,603	7,471	None	5 1/2 %
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	Nil.	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil.	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	13 %
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,601	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	5 1/2 %
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 8,498	None	5 1/2 %
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 18,123	None	5 1/2 %
South China-Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,628	None	5 1/2 %
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$230	40 cents for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 301	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 4,000	111	50 cents for 1907	5 1/2 %
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$1,500	{80 cents on 5/- ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908}	6 1/2 %
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$6,428	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	5 1/2 %
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$595	None	5 1/2 %

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	\$15	February 27th
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$1	" 27th
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	\$1	March 4th
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.	\$7	" 9th

To Let.

TO LET.
THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Office, Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room.
Terms on application to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
No. 1, Douglas Street.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [143]

TO LET.
HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD, A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLOCK BUILDINGS, and No. 158, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel, FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [15]

TO LET.
GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [190]

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [52]

TO LET.
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.
Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [188]

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.
(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)
THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [14]

O. G. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVELINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1908. [37]

Dentistry.

TRIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [1]

Dr. M. H. CHAN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905. [2]

Intimations.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE, BEFORE YOU CALL AT FRENCH STORE (Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING
A Large and Fancy Assortment of The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS, TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PERNOT BISCUITS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [10]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS,
No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.
My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.
The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance a speciality.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [36]

MOTOR LAUNCHES.

FOR HIRE FROM

\$2 PER HOUR.

SUNRISE TO SUNSET.

TWILIGHT and MOONLIGHT

EXCURSIONS.

BLAKE PIER.

"Little Mary,"

"Blue Bell,"

"Gertie,"

"Fateema."

HIRE, SELL, PURCHASE, EXCHANGE,

REPAIR and PROVISION MOTOR

CARS, CYCLES,

BOATS, LAUNCHES,

AND

TYPEWRITERS.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 492. [41]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGE (TABLETS) FORM!

CURE NO. FICION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER!

NOW DESPAIR,

but wait a doctor's bill of 100 or 200 into the pocket of a quack, and you are cured!

THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the blood, the use of which does irreparable harm by living the foundation of nature and other artificial diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the blood, the use of which does irreparable harm by living the foundation of nature and other artificial diseases.

THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the blood, the use of which does irreparable harm by living the foundation of nature and other artificial diseases.

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THERAPION NO. 5—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the blood, the use of which does irreparable harm by living the foundation of nature and other artificial diseases.

THERAPION NO. 6—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases